United Nations E/C.2/2011/2/Add.26

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
10 March 2011

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2011 resumed session
16-24 May 2011

Quadrennial reports for the period 2006-2009 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
1.	China International Institute of Multinational Corporations	2
2.	Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service	3
3.	Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute	5
4.	Il Cenacolo	6
5.	International Association for Human Values	7
6.	International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement	8
7.	International Environmental Law Research Centre	9
8.	International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa region)	10
9.	Intersos Humanitarian Aid Organization	12
10.	Women's Political Watch	14

11-25929 (E) 050411

Please recycle

1. China International Institute of Multinational Corporations

Special; 2006

I. Introduction

The China International Institute of Multinational Corporations, founded on 1 January 1993, focuses on the work of multinational corporations in China.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The main tenets of the organization are to promote the growth and development of multinational enterprises and facilitate cooperation between Chinese and foreign corporations. To achieve those aims, the organization, relying on the support of the Government, with services to multinational corporations as its mission, has organized more than 10 large-scale conferences in cooperation with related ministries and commissions, international organizations and chambers of commerce.

B. Significant changes in the organization

As the nature of its work has changed gradually from an emphasis on research to mainly providing services for enterprises, the organization was renamed the China International Council for the Promotion of Multinational Corporations, with the approval of the State Council, on 8 December 2009.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

In 2007, representatives of the organization attended the launch of the 2007/2008 Human Development Report in Beijing; and, in 2008, representatives attended the sixteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, in New York, and the second annual conference of the Principles for Responsible Investment Initiative, jointly hosted by the Initiative, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Finance Initiative and the United Nations Global Compact, in Beijing.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

Since 2007, the organization has held the International CEO Roundtable of Chinese and Foreign Multinational Corporations four times. The meetings were co-sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UNEP, as well as the United

Nations Global Compact. In 2008, within the China Climate Change Partnership Framework, a joint programme of the United Nations and the Governments of China and Spain, the organization implemented a sub-project on the piloting and dissemination of clean coal technology. Also in 2008, the organization hosted meetings of the Global Compact, in cooperation with other Chinese units, in which the Secretary-General participated. The organization participated in the celebration of a number of United Nations events, including United Nations Day and, in 2009, the thirtieth anniversary of the United Nations system in China and 30 years of partnership between China and UNDP.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization has established programmes to actively promote clean coal technology in the major coal-producing provinces in China, including disseminating clean coal technology; improving the capability of the clean coal and energy industry and its perceptions in dealing with climate change; promoting "green" updates for industry; and commending enterprises that actively take on social responsibilities, so as to achieve the sustainable development of the industry and all of humankind.

2. Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service

Special; 1970

I. Introduction

Founded in 1948, the Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service is a coordinating body for international voluntary service organizations comprised of more than 250 member associations in 96 countries, including five international networks and several regional structures and platforms.

Significant changes in the organization

The structure of the Executive Committee and its approach to global coordination was changed after its triennial General Assembly, held in Ukraine in 2007. The shift from a geographic approach (with vice-presidents in charge of each continent) to interregional thematic cooperation (with the new vice-presidents in charge of external relations, quality improvement, capacity-building and impact) has allowed the network to develop specific know-how and better support cooperation with and the organizational development of its members. The main issues for global cooperation currently linking the members are world heritage, health promotion, conflict transformation, intercultural dialogue and sustainable development, with two cross-cutting themes, non-formal education and gender sensitivity.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The organization contributes to the work of the United Nations mainly through its involvement with the two agencies whose fields of action and expertise are closest to those of its member organizations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO; the network was founded in 1948 under the auspices of this agency) and United Nations Volunteers (the organization participated in consultations for the terms of reference of this agency). The member organizations regularly run hundreds of joint projects in various regions of the world on issues ranging from education for sustainable development to conflict transformation, HIV/AIDS prevention and dialogue among cultures and civilizations.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization served on the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)-UNESCO Liaison Committee from 2005 to 2009 and participated in the non-governmental organization committee of the UNESCO Executive Board. In 2007 and 2009 the organization facilitated the observers' session of the UNESCO Youth Forum. At the UNESCO Conference on Education for Sustainable Development, held in Bonn in 2009, the organization was represented among the 25 young "education for sustainable development" voices. Representatives attended a preparatory meeting for the International Year of Volunteers plus 10, held in Bonn in 2009.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The World Heritage Volunteers campaign was carried out in the summers of 2008, 2009 and 2010 at various World Heritage sites around the world. International voluntary service projects are organized at World Heritage sites every year by the organization and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Other projects aim to raise awareness and promote actions to protect the global environment as well as strengthen solidarity among people all over the world. UNESCO highlighted activities related to intercultural approaches to sustainable development, implemented in Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam in 2008 and 2009, as examples of best practices in education for sustainable development.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In addition to the above-mentioned activities, the organization targeted the Goals through specific initiatives and publications, in particular at the regional level, including literacy training through non-formal education and international voluntary service and a publication to support organizations in developing concrete actions that stimulate reflection and deepen understanding of sustainable development issues among volunteers and their communities.

3. Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute

Special; 1998

I. Introduction

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

For decades, the Roosevelt Institute has been devoted to carrying forward the legacy and values of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt. Whether celebrating leaders who have embodied the Roosevelts' ideals or empowering emerging leaders to build a more progressive future, the Roosevelt Institute protects and promotes the vision of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt.

B. Significant changes in the organization

In 2008, the Roosevelt Institute expanded its reach to young people when the student-based Roosevelt Institution became part of the Roosevelt Institute. In 2009, a new President and Chief Executive Officer was brought in with a view to turning the Institute into a progressive policy idea and leadership development organization. The Institute expanded its locations to include New York City and Washington, D.C., and launched the Four Freedoms Center, which supports innovative progressive voices as they engage in the fundamental policy challenges of the era.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Between 2006 and 2009 the Roosevelt Institute engaged in a number of activities that contributed to the work of the United Nations. Among these was the Franklin D. Roosevelt International Disability Award, presented to the Government of Poland in 2006 and the Government of New Zealand in 2008. The Award was established to encourage global support for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which was adopted in 2006. In addition, the Institute organized two events in 2008 to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute was a sponsor of and participant in the conference on "A Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America", held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in 2007 on the twentieth anniversary of the Esquipulas II agreement. In 2006, representatives of the Institute also attended several sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Institute established, inter alia, an energy and environment policy centre at the Campus Network to empower students to draft real energy and environmental policy recommendations on the basis of their own critical science policy research; and the Education Policy Center, which aims to engage students within the local and national education systems and empower them not only to conduct research, but also to reflect on and share their personal experiences in education.

4. Il Cenacolo

Special; 1998

I. Introduction

Il Cenacolo is a non-governmental organization with headquarters in Rome. It is affiliated with a non-profit organization, World Health Clinicians, based in Norwalk, Connecticut, and it is primarily concerned with women's and children's issues.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The goals of the organization are centred on women's issues, such as violence against women, both physical and psychological; women's health and the health of their children; and their survival, which is often linked to the men in their lives.

B. Significant changes in the organization

Since 2009, the organization has been closely associated with World Health Clinicians, which is in the process of opening a clinic in Zimbabwe. World Health Clinicians is looking mainly to stop the transmission of HIV from mother to child, provide medications and education on HIV prevention, and address issues related to the large number of orphans created by the epidemic. Consequently, the goal of Il Cenacolo is shifting towards health and survival issues among women and children in Africa.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization has collaborated with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and has participated in the Commission on the Status of Women.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization is willing to cooperate with any United Nations bodies that are involved with women's and children's issues in developing countries, primarily with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The project on violent youth (2008-2009) focused on children from different socio-economic and cultural groups between the ages of 6 and 15. Activities included group sessions, which stressed the importance of rights and duties, and board games. Another project, in 2009, looked at issues affecting immigrant women and preschool children, including identity, psychological, relationship and cultural issues, which were openly discussed during group and/or individual sessions.

5. International Association for Human Values

Special; 2002

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization

The International Association for Human Values is a charitable, educational organization committed to nurturing human values in society. Its ultimate goal is a society in which the lives of all people exemplify human values.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization supports the Millennium Development Goals through socio-economic development programmes in disaster relief, community-driven development, women's empowerment, youth empowerment, environment and education, as follows:

Goal 1. The health, hygiene, homes, harmony in diversity, human values programme aims at ensuring that every rural area/village has homes for the homeless, health care, hygiene, human values and harmony in diversity.

Goal 2. The organization, in cooperation with the Art of Living Foundation, supported a free school education programme for children in tribal, rural and slum areas.

Goal 3. The organization supported programmes to build basic health and hygiene facilities for rural women, promote education for women in rural and tribal areas,

create communities where women can learn and find employment, prevent female infanticide, create awareness of HIV/AIDS and nurture leadership skills.

Goal 7. The Mission Green Earth Stand Up Take Action campaign was launched in 2008; the organization committed to plant 100 million trees globally; have 100 million people stand up against poverty; and support the Millennium Development Goals.

6. International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement

Special; 2006

I. Introduction

The International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement is the first international advocacy organization whose leadership and membership is largely composed of individuals who have personally faced the challenges of leprosy, also known as Hansen's disease.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The aim of the organization is to actively involve individuals personally challenged by leprosy/Hansen's disease in its governance and management, and in the conceptualization, planning and implementation of its programmes, including the Global Campaign to Eliminate Stigma; the empowerment process; self-sufficiency projects; scholarship programmes; psychological support; professional and public education; and media awareness.

B. Significant changes in the organization

The organization increased its official representation from 12 countries in 2004 to 22 countries, 80 per cent of which are in Africa, and Taiwan Province of China in 2009.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

In 2008, in response to a request of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Association submitted two papers based on information from 17 countries. In relation to Human Rights Council resolution 8/13, representatives of the organization participated in the open-ended consultation on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members, held at Geneva in 2009. Subsequently, in the same year, the organization submitted suggestions for draft principles and guidelines prepared

in response to the resolution and sent feedback on several occasions, including comments on policies, women's issues and the use of terminology.

B. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

To enable individuals to begin or expand their businesses, the organization provided microcredit loans to people in Brazil, China, India, Nepal and Nigeria. It awarded scholarships to boys and girls attending primary and secondary school in China, India and Nepal. In follow-up to the first International Conference on Issues Facing Women Affected by Leprosy, held in 2002, women's empowerment workshops have been held in Brazil, India, Nepal and Nigeria. In Brazil, informal women's groups are formed as needed to address specific issues, and women leaders bring together people in the local community to discuss concerns about leprosy and the challenges of stigma.

7. International Environmental Law Research Centre

Special; 2002

I. Introduction

The International Environmental Law Research Centre is an independent, non-profit research organization established in 1995, with headquarters at the International Environment House in Geneva. The Centre provides a forum for collaborative research between researchers in the North and South.

Aims and purposes of the organization

The aim of the Centre is to contribute to the establishment of legal and institutional frameworks which foster sustainable environmental management in developing countries in an equitable international context.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

The Centre contributes to the work of the United Nations in general and, more particularly, to agencies concerned with sustainable development through its policy-oriented research, which blends in-depth expertise on key areas of the global South and in-depth expertise at the international law level.

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Representatives of the Centre attended the fourteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Poznan in 2008; the eighth session of the Permanent Forum on

Indigenous Issues, held in New York in 2009; and the eighth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, held in New York in 2009. It also participated in meetings of the Governing Council of UNEP and the Network of Women Ministers and Leaders for the Environment in 2009.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The Centre presented a statement on the human right to water at a meeting of the Human Rights Council in 2007; provided a written contribution to the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food; and in 2009 collaborated with the Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations, in relation to access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The Centre contributes to sustainable development through its academic research, policy papers and publications which contribute to poverty alleviation in the global South. As such, all the research projects and outputs of the organization contribute to the realization of the Goals. During the period under review, the main focus of its work related to water law and policy reforms in India, including access to water in rural and urban areas; equity in water allocation for irrigation; and institutional frameworks to ensure equitable and sustainable access to water for domestic and livelihood needs. The research efforts led to the publication in 2009 and 2010 of three books on issues related to water law.

8. International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa region)

Special; 2002

I. Introduction

In Africa, the International Planned Parenthood Federation works in 42 countries through its member associations, with 2,800 service delivery centres that serve an average of 6 million of the poorest and underserved persons every year.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The Federation believes that sexual and reproductive rights should be internationally recognized as human rights and therefore guaranteed for everyone.

B. Significant changes in the organization

The Africa Regional Office changed its constitution in 2009. The changes gave more authority and responsibilities to the Executive Council; the Regional Council has become a learning forum and a space for sharing experience among members.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Representatives attended the following meetings: the fifty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York in 2009; the fourth International Parliamentarians Conference on the Implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Plan of Action, held in Addis Ababa in 2009; the fifteen-year review of the International Conference on Population and Development, held in New York in 2009; and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and World Health Organization (WHO) annual review meeting on sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV/AIDS linkages, held in Geneva in 2009.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

During the reporting period, the organization has: (a) formulated, in collaboration with UNFPA, a continental policy framework on sexual and reproductive health and rights as a contribution to the Maputo Plan of Action, which was adopted by the African Ministers of Health at the Special Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Health in 2006, and endorsed by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union in 2007; (b) signed a memorandum of understanding with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) on country-specific collaboration between member associations and the UNAIDS country coordinator; (c) co-hosted, with UNAIDS, a satellite session on sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV/AIDS linkages at the International Conference on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Africa, held in Dakar in 2008; (d) in 2009, with support from UNAIDS, hosted the East Africa technical support facility jointly with the Centre for African Family Studies and the International HIV/AIDS Alliance; and (e) collaborated with UNFPA and UNAIDS in Swaziland and Malawi to roll out the rapid assessment for sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV/AIDS linkages.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

In support of the Goals, the organization worked in collaboration with UNAIDS to implement the Stigma Index in Ethiopia and Malawi; addressed laws that criminalize HIV/AIDS; and partnered with the East Africa Law Society, UNAIDS and the East African Legislative Assembly to develop a model HIV/AIDS law for the East African Community. It also improved access to services, including the development and implementation of a rapid assessment for sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV/AIDS linkages, and the implementation of sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV/AIDS integration in the member associations. Other endeavours included: a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health/AIDS package for adolescents; an HIV/AIDS workplace policy to address stigma and discrimination; and activities for Global Youth Day in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and World AIDS Day in Benin.

9. Intersos Humanitarian Aid Organization

Special; 2002

I. Introduction

The Intersos Humanitarian Aid Organization intervenes in 15 countries around the globe, covering four continents. Its main focus is on the most complex emergencies of the African continent, including Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Southern Sudan and Darfur.

A. Aims and purposes of the organization

The organization has three main aims, as follows: (a) to provide an immediate response to humanitarian crises by bringing emergency relief to the victims of armed conflict, drought or famine; by responding to the presence of landmines or unexploded devices; and by providing relief in other disaster situations; (b) while providing primary emergency relief, to begin working to promote a return to normal living conditions, the resumption of dialogue and the strengthening of peace, reconstruction and growth; and (c) to stimulate, encourage and involve Italian society in helping to develop and spread the existing culture of solidarity and international justice. To fulfil those goals, the organization maintains a flexible operating structure.

B. Significant changes in the organization

The organization is in the process of establishing a new international network in countries where it has intervened in the past and which are not suffering anymore from acute emergencies. This change will allow local organizations, already trained during the years of the Intersos presence, to become autonomous and continue to support their communities in the years to come. They will become affiliates of the organization's international network, where continuous exchange and support will be ensured.

II. Contribution to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

The organization's office in Geneva ensures constant liaison with its main humanitarian partners, and representatives participate in all relevant Inter-Agency Standing Committee meetings held in Geneva.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization works in strict collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in various contexts, with a

particular focus on Africa, where it has a number of projects targeting refugees and internally displaced persons to ensure their livelihood and well-being; with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on child-related issues; and with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for rapid response to humanitarian emergencies worldwide. Through its pilot child protection and reintegration programme with UNICEF, the organization assisted war-affected and excluded vulnerable children in Southern and Western Darfur; with the support of UNHCR, it organized community-based emergency intervention in favour of internally displaced persons in the Sudan; and in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), it provided food security and training to vulnerable populations in the Sudan. Projects included the following: in collaboration with UNDP, the provision of housing support for internally displaced persons in Serbia; and, in collaboration with UNESCO, the safeguarding of cultural heritage in Kosovo.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1. By intervening in humanitarian emergencies through programmes of livelihood support, food distribution and cash for work, the organization contributes daily to the achievement of Goal 1 in all countries of operation.

Goal 2. The organization intervenes, often in partnership with UNICEF, in contexts where regular education is hampered by conditions of conflict or natural disasters. Its projects often target children, both to ensure that years of education do not get lost and to protect them from the risks which are typically associated with refugees and internally displaced persons.

Goal 3. The organization mainstreams gender concerns in all its projects and activities, to ensure in particular that vulnerable women are not left behind in the humanitarian response. In that regard, its community-based approach guarantees the full participation of women in the implementation of its programmes and activities.

Goals 4 and 5. The organization implements a number of projects in which health conditions are at the core of its concerns. In particular, in emergency contexts the organization is engaged in ensuring proper health and sanitary conditions and, in some cases, in the smooth running of hospitals and health facilities.

Goal 6. The organization, in the period covered by the report, has implemented projects targeting HIV/AIDS. The main project has been carried out in Nairobi through a partnership with a Kenyan non-governmental organization. Furthermore, HIV/AIDS is a cross-cutting issue which is integrated into many of the organization's projects.

10. Women's Political Watch

Special; 2002

I. Introduction

Aims and purposes of the organization

The broad framework of the work focus of Women's Political Watch is to deepen democracy for women in its multiple dimensions; to engender development with a special focus on education, health and employability; and to reduce poverty by breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty of women dwelling in slums.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

A. Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary entities

Women's Political Watch participates in events of the United Nations system and in United Nations core agendas. The main themes are the right to development, peace and security and development, International Women's Day, the dialogue of religions and the elimination of poverty and hunger. The organization also holds side events with constituents of its 25 centres.

B. Cooperation with United Nations bodies

The organization participated in gender workshops conducted by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in Kathmandu in 2005 and 2006; and a representative spoke at the UNDP conference on governance, held in the Philippines in 2007. On United Nations issues, the media in India reach out for quotes, interviews and articles. In addition, the organization has published numerous articles in support of United Nations issues.

C. Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

The organization has been implementing Goals 1 through 5 in different phases at its 25 development centres serving slum dwellers. It would like to transform its centres into Millennium Development Goal enclaves, as models to be replicated. It works continually, 11 months a year and year after year, to implement Goals 1 through 5. It is committed to the Millennium Development Goals as a transformative, practical, measurable and satisfying framework.